AND THE LIMITAL LIMINARY AND THE WARRENCE TO THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY

how it happens.
On information and belief a warrant is sued out and placed in the hands of a gentleman who is discreet. He connected, if you please, with the Marshal's office. He must be so connected. He is taken into a room and told exactly what he must do. In fact, his practice has become so large that he is an expert in the business His duties are to go to the merchant with a posse of men (they need not be so intelligent, but they are generally strong, powerful looking men), and be quietly mys to the merchant in the morning (for this warrant has got to be served between sunrise and sundown): "I have a very unpleasant business to perform this merning. I have a writ of attachment for your books and papers." The merchant, of course, becomes overwhelmed. He had heard something about these matters before, but he had never had them brought home to him. He says: "What is there wrong i" The officer says: "I do not know anything about it. I merely have an attachment for your books and papers." The first impulse of the merchant is to get indignant, to rear and pitch and swear (if he does not belong to the shureh). But presently he cools down. He says: "We shures). But presently he cools down. He says: "We have not done any wrong." The Marshal says very kindly: "It appears to me that with your views on the subject there cannot be any difficulty about this thing. You seem to think you are cutirely free from any guilt, and I have no doubt that you will make it appear so." At once the merchant begins to see a little daylight. Then the Marshal will say to him, "I shall tell you what I can do. I need not herve tais warrant, if I please, if I do serve it I shall have to bring your books and papers to the court, and these reporters who are hanging around are very ugly fellows, and the thing will get into the papers immediately, and the people in your trade will all get to know about it right away. It is very unpleasant though it scally does not amount to a great deal. I have had a good deal to do with such matters with the most respectable houses in New-York. We generally take the oks down to the Special Agent and the thing is setsted in a few days." The old merchant thinks about as much in five minutes as a drowning man will think who sees all the events of his life brought before him, and who has got to do a heap of thinking in five or ten minutes. He says to himself, "Discretion is the better part of valor," and then he says to the officer: "You have my books and papers. I have not done anything wrong and I am sure that my firm has not." officer says; " That is a very sensible thing; but by the way I am an officer of the court, and am obliged to make a return to the warrant unless you stipulate that this is done on your own accord." He gives him a paper to sign, and the merchant signs his name to the stipulaon that the officer is to take the books and papers to the Special Agent's office, and that they are to be kept there, so long as the Special Agent shall require them for examination. The books are then put into the cart and taken to the Special Agent's office. The Special Agent, of course, receives the visitor with great bland-ness. He is very sorry to meet the merchant under such circumstances, and he hopes that a little examina-tion will satisfy him and the whole party that there is some mistake about it. He is very familiar with the merchant's father or his brother; he knows the firm to be respectable, and he is very sorry for the affair. Then he says: "I am very giad to see that you have taken the usual course, and atipniated to bring the books of your own accord. It does not amount to anything; I have no doubt you will make the thing satisfactory.'

PRESSURE TO WRICH THE MERCHANT SUCCUMES. Well, perhaps at that very same interview, or at a subsequent one, the Special Agent begins to tell the merchant about the enermity of his case; it was one of the worst cases that ever came to his knowledge. Of course t is merely technical, but still a sum of not less than \$500,000 is involved, and perhaps he goes to the form of pointing out the particulars to the merchant; and the nan for the first time begins to wake up and find where he is. He finds that a little item was overlooked in this avoice of £20,000, and another little item in an invoice of £6,000, that the cost of a telegraph or something was be begins to think that there is something in it, and he begins to be alarmed. The Special Agent says to him "It is a pretty serious case; have you got a counsel to "Yes." Well, who is your counsel to "Mr. So-and-so." (naming some other gentleman). The Special Agent says in reply : "He is a very good gentleman, but he does not understand the revenue laws. Now I suggest to you that you get some counsel who is familiar with the revenue laws, and then we will have no difficulty about it, because we will be able to get at the thing. He understands all the quirks and turnings of the law, and will be able to let you have your books in a few days." That is a very kind suggestion on the part of the Special Agent. This Special Agent is regarded as a wonderfully slever man. I have heard some gentleman say so. I est counsel, and that he certainly would not have done that if he meant fight. Well, after that need I say to you, gentlemen, what the result is? "Settle! settle! settle !" Nothing but "settle." No fight after that. It becomes werse and werse every day. The horrors of prison, the entire loss of property, loom up before him. In the mean time what happens ! I know what I am talking about, for I have sat at a Bank Board in Newpered about that this firm has been "struck" by the Government for a very large sum, generally a million or half a million of dollars. Maybe a little line in the newspapers first appears like this: "We regret to and-so has been charged with great frauds spon the Government, amounting to half a millidollars," when perhaps the difference is not over fifty Then the bank directors begin to whisper around, and say : "I goess we will not discount that man's notes this morning until we see how this thing turns out." The next discount iday comes around, and again the bank directors decline to discount his notes. Then the merchant begins to feel a squeeze. The thing becomes whispered around, and his credit becomes inpaired. Money-lenders begin to say that they cannot afford to take any more of the notes of this firm until they hear the end of this Custom-house case. His discounts run down, his notes begin to fall que, and where is his account of these notes to enable him to know when they are due ! His books and papers are in the bands of the Treasury Agent, and therefore he cannot settle with his customers. He begins to feel the pressure He is afraid, and it is not the cor always that does this dirty work and makes this horrid feeling come upon the man; but it is the fact of the situation that he is in which makes the man feel like dying, because a merchant's reputation is next to his bfe itself. This man then turns around and asks: "What must I do to be saved t" He has his counsel, to be sure, who is always ready to meet him and to advise him. but he finds that it is always "Terrible, unfortunate," convolving larger and larger sums overy day." And then in view of his loss of credit, his loss of business, and the suspicions of his ineighbors, and of his competitors in trade (for we are not always so generous as we ought to be, and when we hear of a firm being we are apt to think of a great many mean things of it and to say, that serves them right) -- in view all this what is the result? Settlement. First comes the suggestion that it can be settled for \$200,000. The man thinks "where am I to get the money, I can hardly pay my notes now." "Well," say the Treasury officials, we will take something on deposit, something on account." Yes, gentlemen, something on account. And there are some things on account to-day deposited to make certain settlements, just as this merchant can squeeze \$5,000 or \$10,000 from his business, until the float settlewent. You blame him, I blame him. Mr. Dodge said to you the other day what I would not have dared to say. He said that he was a foot. I would; not think of saving that of him, but I have said that of more than rehant. And yet when I have come to examine their cases in the form in which I have presented them

The CHAIRMAN-We would like you before we get through with this examination to give us a statement of what the alleged wrong was in that Barnes sugar case Mr. Schultz-I shall with great pleasure. I burried over it, but I shall be very glad to answer any question in regard to it, for I feel quite posted on that case. The Committee adjourned to Monday.

to you I have had it in my heart to forgive them, for

they knew not what they did. And it is for you, gentle-

men, to extend relief to this class, and to extend it now

Do not, I beg of you, introduce here any disputed ques-

tions. Do not ingraft on these bills anything that is

going to create debate, but give us relief now. Give us

that and we will ever thank you.

VIEWS OF MERCHANTS. PHELPS, DODGE 4 CO.

laquiries made by TRIBUNE reporters yesterday among prominent importers, brought out the strength and wide extent of the feeling against the wrongs sad evils of the present system of managing Custom-house cuses, the hope entertained of resent plan, and the general sentiment of gratitude diration expressed toward THE TRIBUNE for its sarnest e. urte to break the power of this great tyranny,

seived in intentty and brought forth in corr

D. W. James of the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co., at No 11 Cliff-st, said that he thought the prospect for reform was now encouraging. The feeling against the abuses of the present system, he said, is so strong and the merchants to the city are so unanimous in demanding a change that reform must come. The anxiety for it is not confined to New-York. By our correspondence and by other sources of information we know that the feel-ing is general in the country, that it is common in Bos-too, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, and the other great cities of the Union. The course of THE TRIBUNE in the whole matter has been very highly praised by importers generally. The mercantile community is under great obligations to it for its services. Its articles have been fair and without exaggeration, while they have been powerful and convincing. Severa well-known merchants have told me within a few days that they have recently put by the journals which they chiefly read before for THE TRIBUNE, because in it only they could get full information about these Customs cases and about the Sanborn contracts. If reform is brought about, much of the praise for the result must be given to The TRIBUNE. What the importers want is not that fraud shall be made easy; that would injure honest merchants as much as it would injure the Gov erument. What they wish and what is demanded by the interests of commerce is that the laws bearing on these cases shall be made simple enough to prevent misconstruction. Some of these laws go back to the time of Alexander Hamilton in 1799, and others, which seem to conflict and are certainly confusing, have been added as to their construction. If we call in the ablest counsel they are doubtful about the operation of certain laws In our line of trade the largest consumers all over the country desire specific duties in place of ad valorem duties. The change would do away with all trouble about appraisement and valuation, and the troublesome differences concerning appraiser's estimates. Rating would then be merely a question of weight, and the authorities can certainly get honest men who will weigh fairly. If they cannot, matters have come to a bad pass, The officials might keep the goods as long as is thought advisable, for a month or three months if they chose. Even after the property had been delivered to the im if there were suspicion of fraud. But let there be a reasonable limit of time when the importer's responsibility sonable limit of time when the importer's responsibility shall close, and let us not have our books seized on a trifling pretext, it may be five years after the occurrence of the alleged error. Waon the books are in the informer's hands, he runmages them through in hope to find some other irregularity besides the one first taken as a pretense, and if he cannot catch one kind of fish, tries to take another. If this unjust and tyrannical system is kept up it will drive our best importers, the men of high character and standing, out of business, and depress and discourage commerce to an alarming extent. The time has been when American merchants were looked upon fas constituting a strong bulwark of the Government, but they are now treated as a set of this was and harassed and impended in many ways. The evils of which we complain are full of paril to trade in general, to all our industries, to the prosperity of tois city and of the whole comarty. A genteman, who is perhaps the largest manufacturer in the city, said to me to-day that the manufacturers are, of necessity, greatly interested in the reform of the present system, for if commerce is depressed manufacturer languish. If the trade of New-York is diverted to Montreal, or elsewhere, the manufac-In the reform of the present system, for if commerce is depressed manufactures languish. If the trade of New-York is diverted to Montreal, or elsewhere, the manufactures must go too. With regard to the explanation of the case of the firm made by Mr. Dodge in Washinston on Thursday. Mr. James said that the explanation was necessary after Mr. Jayne had dragged the matter forward in so unjustifiable a way. They had not intended to threat into prominence their personal affairs in an investigation of the defects of a system, but Mr. Jayne forced this action upon them. A frank and full estatement made by Mr. Dodge was looked upon as a trank and full explanation they are assured by the words of all who speak to them about the matter.

Barthold Schlesinger of the firm of Naylor & Co. of No seizures was calculated to address such temptations to informers and officials to plunder importers as only men house officials, agents, and informers, said he, are by no means men of that class. The evits of the system are so flagrant and manifest that the entire community lasist five feet in hight, or a little over; some awakening public interest in the subject and in exposing the vices of the system and the misdeeds of those who have acted under it. Its articles have been foreible and effective without prejudice, overstatement or misapplication. They have been my daily relish, and a great many of the importers whom I meet are as enthusiastic as I am about The Thirdne's work. We are all very grateful for its services. There is one point which I should like to see dwell upon respecially in the exposure of this great wrong; that is, the temptation the system puts before the District-Attorney, who is made a sort of judge in these cases, while he is tempted to force the importer into a settlement by suit or otherwise, because of the percentage allowed him from the spois. The informer turns over his information to the District-Attorney, who made a sort of judge in the section of text has been a man who never swell be related to the fall the world tempt for the District-Attorney will advise that a case be dropped when there is a chance of securing his commission by forcing the case, unless has been a man who never more first fallness. The only proper course would be for the District-Attorney will advise that a case be dropped when there is a chance of securing his commission by forcing the case, unless has been man who never more first fallness. The only proper course would be for the District-Attorney to derive members of the bones, expressed his agreement with the statements of hit. Scheediger.

Wilson G. Hunt has not been engaged in active business for several years, but retains his interest in commercial affairs and in the commercial prosperity of the city and nation. Being asked for his views of the remained when there were done the course would be carried to affect at all his way of looking at things the case, unless the course of process of the case, which is affaired to the course of the world mercial administration and the problem of the problem of the course of the course of the co upon reform. THE TRIBUNE has done a great work in

city and nation. Being asked for his views of the revenue laws allowing search and seizure, and rewards to informers, he said that he was firmly convinced of the evil of the law itself and of the manner of its execution All goods in their passage through the Custom-house ought to be carefully examined by competent officers, but having once passed, the Government should not again delay them. He thought the power to search private accounts and files of letters in order to make out a se against an importer was wrong, and he doubted if such authority. The effect of this practice on the merchants of New-York would be to drive honest importers

CUSTOM-HOUSE CASES.

ANOTHER LIST OF SUITS SETTLED IN THIS DISTRICT SINCE SEPTEMBER LAST.

The twenty-three Custom-house cases upon the February calendar of the United States Court, published in THE TRIBUNE yesterday, do not represent all the suits which have been brought by the Government against New-York merchants since the date of the publication of the moiety suits by the Secretary of the Treasury. Further investigation, kindly aided by the the United States District Attorney's office, has developed the following table, showing various judgments obtained by decree, verdict, and default in customs cases in favor of the Government since Sep-

HDer 1, 1873:	
Against whom obtained.	Amount of judgme
Gustave Hubber, default	**** \$4,312 00
William Carland, default	611 16
James H. Wilgus, verdict	2,000 00
C. C. Maurice, default	330 00
Mienael Daily, decree	
W. R. Cameron and A. D. Porter, de-	cree 1,600 00
Ogden Dorrington, default	6,000 00
J. C. Nolan, default	3,127 49
J. D. Auzona, detault	52 72
G. W. McGurk, default	\$85 28
Peter Spies, default	2 39
Jarael Schrenberg, default	4 84
P. M. McDonaid, H. G. Chrichton, J. P. Boyle,	
H. G. Chrichton, Decree	3,750 00
J. P. Boyle,	
E. Macoggi, default	32 13
Ignatz Roscowitz, default	
Frank Meyers, default	25 99
J. H. Diggles, default	12 09
Julius Hart, default	99 33
G. H. Stephenson, default	4,121 77
Elias Pouvert, default	1.137 67
Charles Struner, default	1,402 83
José V. G. De Escoriaza, default	14,131 31
Total	\$39,578 88

None of the above judgments have been "satisfied" that is, the money has not been paid into the registry of the Court, and the Judgment Record does not yet show the entry of any of the judgments obtained in favor of the Government in customs cases during the torm of the court which closed on Feb. 24, 1874. Those judgments, as published yesterday, amount to \$20,400 which, added to the \$39,573 88 above, swells the amount te siuce Sept 1, 1872, to \$59,937 88.

The Judgment Record also shows that, since the sam date, customs cases have been compromised as follows: Names. Augustus C. Downing	н
M. J. McAuliff 794	
None of the parties to these compromised cases have	e
yet paid any money into court, but the \$50,794 involves in them, added to the \$50,937 88 above shown, show that the entire transaction of the Government in on toms cases in this city since Sept. 1, 1873, amounts	4

suit against William Chrisfield had been compromised for \$4,000. The following letter from the firm denies the genracy of the statement.

A MINTAKE IN THE RECORD.

In the list in Tuesday's TRIBUNE it was stated that the

Sig: In your paper of to day, under the "list of cases pending in the U. S. District Court," you say that the case of "U. S. agt. Wm. Chrisfield was compromised

for \$4,000." Your statement is incorrect, the facts being these: In the month of September, 1871, Car books and papers were seized by the Revenue officers on the charge of our firm being indebted to the Covernment, and, refusing to compromise, a sult was grought against us for \$19,000. My counsel, Mr. Ethan Allen, advised trial instead of settlement, and fully prepared to meet the lastic my entire firm and clerks attended court in November last for at least two weeks, hoping for the epissue my entire firm and cierks attended court in November last for at least two weeks, hoping for the epportunity to vindicate the good name of our house by proving the utter groundlessness of the charge against us. The case not being reached on the calendar in November, went over to the February term. In the mouth of February rather than again less two weeks more time in Court with all the mombers of my firm and cierks during the busy season of the year, I preferred to pay \$500 to dispose of the matter, which offer was accepted. Mr. Allen, my counsel, protested against this settlement, and advised us strongly that we should fight rather than yield, as there was no founds. should fight rather than yield, as there was no tounda-tion for the complaint against us; but in opposition to his advice, and on our own responsibility, we preferred the payment of this sum of money rather than the au-noyance attending a trial Yours truly, WM. Chrispiell & Son.

On inquiry of the clerk at the office of District-Attorney Bliss, it was discovered that the record stands as corrected by Mesara Chrisfield & Son. The error was the clerk's, who, in dictating to the reporter, read the amount of the claim instead of the amount of the com

UNKNOWN PARTNERS OF MILLS.

ONE OF THE TRANSACTIONS BY WHICH EACH MADE

\$4,000. The decision which has just been made by Judge Tappen in Brooklyn, awarding the Post-Office building to the Brocklyn Trust Company, on the ground that it was purchased by the agent of Mr. Mills with the money of that concern, has raised some important ques-tions and revealed some curious facts. When Mr. White, the agent, bought the Post-Office property for Mr. Mills and four other persons, he also bid in for them the property;then known as the Assembly Rooms, and now known as The Argus' building. He paid 10 per cent of the purchase money to bind the bargain; but before a deed was made out he offered to sell his bargain for \$25,000, or, as he expressed it, "\$5,000 for each of the partners." These partners are unknown, but it is the lieved that they were the "managers of the Retained-Fund," which according to William E. Warren, the publie accountant, appeared to have existed while per ulations were going on in the Trust Company and the City Treasury. Demas Barnes finally agreed to give Mr. White, the agent, \$20,000 for the bar gain, or, as they expressed it, \$1,000 profit to each of the partners. It thus appears that \$20,000 was realized by Mr. Mills and the others from the use of \$14,000 (the 1 Trust Company, and the question is now raised whether, according to the decision rendered by Juage Tappen on Monday, the Brooklyn Trust Company has not a legal right to recover this additional amount from the estate of E. S. Mills. Indeed it is probable that proceedings for the recovery of that sum will be speedily begun by the Trust Company against the estate.

REST FOOD FOR EEST BODIES.

LECTURE BY DR. EVERETT.

Dr. Everett delivered her lecture on the "Best Food for the Best Bodies," in the First Baptist Church yesterday. She began to dissect the manikin, an object evidently so uninviting that she very naïvely remarked: Beauty is, after all, only skin deep. We would all resemble this were our caticle removed. You will observe that the manikin has not a Grecian bend. In my estimation, the Venns de Milo and not the Venus de Medici is the standard for beauty. If a woman stoops, all her organs acquire in time a morbid position. If the chin naturally protrudes, learn to draw it in. Women who stoop and who do not carry their heads erect seldom bear life's burdens heroically. Women should be five feet six inches high; men six feet high. In New-York, sad to say, throngs of women may be met on Broadway only five feet in hight, or a little over; even of more diminutive stature. The Lacedemonians

womanliness. Perhaps, because of my Quaker education, I hold this idea. In the good time coming, when
we men shall live sensibly, dress sensibly, ed. sensibly,
morally speaking, they will have more influence over
their nushands. Perhaps, could we look into the remote causers of the late pane, the fault would be found
to lie with those women who did not feed their husbands
sensibly. For speculation, for thought, for business,
men need the proper kind of fond. Let women feed
their husbands on out-meal porridge and apples. Food
should be chosen with reference to the season. In the
Spring, vegetables, and in the Sommer, truits, should
take the piace of heartier food. Men do not wear well
in New-York; they are at their prime at 33 instead of at
50, because their eating is not properly regulated. If
dinner must be served at 6, 7, or 8 o'clock, let it be light,
and the heavy meal caten in the morning. I am not a
vegetarian. Vegetarians are often from necessity gormandizors, because they must ent so much in order to
obtain a sufficient amount of nutriment. I believe in an
occasional piece of good roast beef. Fish is an excellent.
The Scotch, possessing the largest brains, the lighest
degree of intellectuality, and a fine physique, are a
mation of oatmeal exters.

The great international tour to England of the Boston and Athletic Clubs in August next promises to be a very successful one, and will doubtless create a great interest in our national game among the English ball-players, and revive the fortunes of the game at home. Mr. A. G. Spaulding of the Bostons starts for home this week, and has arranged matches at Liverpool, London, Nottingham, Sheffield, Manchester, and Lancashire. The two American clubs will play matches together and Nottingham, Sheffleid, Manchester, and Lancashire. The two American clubs will play matches towether and against nines now being organized by Mr. Spanlding. Beade base-bail matches they will also play cricket with English players. The 3d of August fiext is bank holiday in London, and already the advent of the American ball-players in England on that day is being talked about as the great sporting event of the coming season. Special arrangements are being made for the accommodation of Americans necompanying the ball-players, a new stand being set aside for them. The national colors of the United States are to be displayed on the flagstaff, and the royal band is to greet the visitors with the "Star-Spangled Banner." It will be a gala occasion. The tourists will leave New-York about the 16th of July, and start for home about the 26th of August. The programme of base-ball and cricket matches arranged thus far are as follows:

Aug. 1. Boston vs. Athelie, at Liverpool.

Ang. 4. English Nine vs. Boston, at London, Lords Grounds.
Aug. 6. English Nine vs. Athelie, at Lorden Lords Grounds.
Aug. 6. English vine vs. Athelie, at Lorden Lords Grounds.
Aug. 7. Athelier vs. Boston, at Goodon, Lords Grounds.
Aug. 1. Boston vs. Athelie, at Frincess'

Aug. 1. Repticon gaze, at Lillie bridge Grounds.
Aug. 1. Boston vs. Athelie, at Frincess'

Aug. 1. Richibitor gaze, at Lillie bridge Grounds.
Aug. 1. Boston vs. Athelie, at Steffich at Particle Aug. 1. Boston vs. Athelie, at Steffich at Particle Aug. 1. Boston vs. Athelie, at Steffich Aug. 1. Boston vs. Athelie, at Machester.
Aug. 2. American Twenty-two vs. Lancachire Heven, at Machester.
Aug. 2. American Twenty-two vs. Lancachire Heven, at Machester.
Aug. 2. American gaze, at Lillie trigge Grounds.
Aug. 1.

THE CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL.

A Council of members of the Congregational Church in the United States will be held in the Rev. Dr. Bodington's ichurch on March 24, when it is under-stood that the questions of disputed church discipline which have sprung up between Plymouth Church and

the churches presided over by the Rev. Drs. Storrs and Budington will the fully discussed. A statement of the matters to be discussed has been prepared by the Committees of the Caurch of the Pilgrims and the Clinton ave. Church. The Council will consist of 175 members distributed as follows:

New-Jersey District of Columbia Onio..... Michigan Illinois... Wisconsip.

THE REVENUE CONTRACTS

BUTLER DEFENDS SANBORN. DEBATE ON THE SANBORN CONTRACTS IN THE opinion: HOUSE, IN WHICH MR. BUTLER IS WORSTED-HE DENIES THAT HE IS SANBORN'S ATTORNEY, AND VAINLY ATTEMPTS TO PARRY THE BLOWS DEALT BY MESSRS. FOSTER, DAWES, ROBERTS, PHELPS,

BECK, AND OTHERS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, March 10.-Gen. Butler unwisely precipitated the House into a debate upon the San-

bern contracts to-day. He must have thought it necessary to do something to turn the current of opinion in the House and the country, which is setting strongly in the direction of believing that the whole business in which his friend and supposed client has been engaged is odorous of corruption and fraud. He did his best to make it appear that Sanborn was a pure and patrictic man, who was the victim of "a corrupt and lying press," bounded on by corporations that have been swindling the revenue. It was up-hill work, however. Among all the bad cases that Mr. Butler has undertaken to defend in the course of his practice as a criminal lawyer, it is doubtful if he ever had as difficult a one as that which he argued to-day. The feeling of his audience was against him, for the publication by The Tribune of all the known facts connected with the monstrous scheme of public plunder had enlightened everybody, and he soon had four of the Ways and Means Committee men, and half a dezen other members upon him, with statements of cases that had occurred in the operations of Sanborn, which knecked down successively every pretense upon which he tried to construct a

Beset on all sides he struck out wildly, threatening men who denounced the corrupt contracts with an exposure of some delinquencies of their own which he hinted at, and saying that there ought to be five hundred Sanborns let loose upon the country. He was finally, and for the first time in his career as a Congressman, fairly cornered and obliged to give up the fight. The argument which he set out to make was that the taxes Sanborn collected would not have been collected in any other way; that they would all have been lost to the Government very soon, by the operation of the five-year limitation; that the opposition to the continuance of the contracts was stimulated by individuals and corporations who are in default to the revenue; and that the men who were opposing such continuance in the House were in favor of relieving the rich of taxes they owed, and of collecting the amount from the seamstress's tea and the poor washerwoman's coffee. The falsity of such statements was thoroughly exposed by a number of members, and numerous cases were referred to where the taxes which Sanborn collecteed on shares were not back taxes at all, but had just falleh due, or were actually anticipated. It was charged too, that the real work of discovery and collection was done by the regular revenue officers, while Sanborn pocketed 50 per cent of the receipts.

Charles Foster of Ohio, a gentleman to whom the credit of exposing this disgraceful system of farming out the revenue is largely due, showed remarkable ability in attacking Mr. Butler's special pleading and putting him down with a plain show of truth. He said that nearly all the money Sanborn had been paid one-half for collecting, had been collected by two revenue supervisors-Simmons of Boston and L. D. Hawley of New-York. Hawley had been indicted for embezzlement, and would probably soon be in the Penitentiary, and Simmons had been made Collector of Boston, Mr. Foster might have accounted for the difference between the luck of these two men by saying that one was Mr. Butler's friend and the other was not; but he left the House to draw this inference. One of his best hits at Mr. Butler was made after an angry speech by the latter. He said, referring to Sanborn and his King, that he would not feel justified in speaking severely of absent persons were it not for the fact that they appeared to be present by attorney. Mr. Butler denied emphatically that he had been retained as Sanborn's attorney, and, as he had before asserted that he had had nothing to do with procuring Sanbern's contract or getting the legislation through authorizing it, his excitement about the exposure appeared inexplicable until he admitted, soon afterward, that he hoped to be retained to prosecute the railroads which Sanborn had discovered had failed to pay their taxes.

Mr. Butler made half a dozen speeches and labored hard to parry the blows which Mesers. Foster, Dawes, Roberts, Eugene Hale, Beck, Phelps, Hawiey, and Randall gave him, but after a two hours' discussion, which created a great deal of excited interest, he gave up the battle and took his seat as badly whipped a man as ever tried to defend a bad cause on the floor of the Ho member came to his help in the course of the contest, and it was apparent at the close that his would be the only vote in opposition to the repeal of the law under which his friend Sanborn has proscented his profitable trade of sharing equally with the Treasury, taxes collected by the Treasury's own regular paid officials.

SANBORN'S LARGEST CLAIM EXAMINED.

THE AMOUNT CLAIMED IN DISPUTE FOR MONTHS-THE TAX ASSESSED BY THE REGULAR ASSESSOR AND PAID DIRECT TO THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, AND HALF RETURNED TO SANBORN,

On the 31st day of December, 1873, Lucien Hawley, Supervisor of Internal Revenue, forwarded a etter to the Secretary of the Treasury stating that the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and va rions branches of the same, were indebted to the Gov-ernment for taxes and dividends in the aggregate sum f \$99,685 24. The letter states further: " The officers of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, after full examination, concede the correctness of the figures, and, I am informed, intend to pay the amount on the 5th proximo. John D. Sauborn, esq., notified me that he claimed that these cases were covered by a contract he has made with your office, and requested me to investigate them and require the payment of any tax found to be due to the Secretary of the Treasury. I de sire to be instructed what to require in payment, if it is offered, and what disposition shall be made of the pro-ceeds, or the draft, and await your reply." On the 6th January, 1874, A. J. Odell, Treasurer of the Delaware Luckawanna and Western Railroad, addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, which is as follows: THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN R.R.Co.,

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN R.R.CO.,
TRASSIBER'S OFFICE, 26 Exchange-place,
P. O. Box 2,000, New-York, Jan. 6, 1874.
DEAR SIR: A dispute having arisen in reference to
the inability of this Company for certain taxes, a full
examination of our books, as well as those of the companies mentioned below has been made by the assessors
here (XXXIId District) and has resulted in our agreeing
to pay the following sums for taxes accrued and not
heretofore baid on dividends, undivided net gains, and
interest on stock and bonds, as set opposite the names of
the respective corporations:

All of the companies above named are owned or leased by the "Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company," whose check, No. 26,332, on National City Bank (this city) for said amount (499,685 24), signed by me, and properly countersized by Sam. Sloan, President of the Company, and certified by the bank, I herewith inclose. Mease forward to me as soon as possible a receipt for the sum now sent, which should state that it is in full settlement of all taxes now due from the companies named to the United States. It is probable that the Assessor wrote to you yesterday (5th), and it is true that I promised to transmit the amount vesterday also. I arranged to deposit it in the Bank of Commerce here, and sent a check to that bank to your credit. This morning, some objections being made that the bank had no account with the Secretary of the Treasury, I withdrew the check; and in order to save more trouble in a case which has already given us too much, from had you the amount in a check to your order, which ought to agree with the returns made from the Assessor's office here, and is in full settlement of all claims for taxes due the Government from the companies named as before stated. Very respectfully, &c.,

A. J. Odell.

On Jan. 7, 1974, the money was handed to the Treasurer On Jan. 7, 1874, the money was handed to the Treasurer

by the Secretary of the Treasury, and on Jan. 10 the Assistant Treasurer certified that "John D. Sanborn this day deposited to the credit of the Secretary of the Treasury \$09,885 24." On the to the Bolicitor of the Treasury for an expres sion of his views as to the propriety of payment to Mr. Samborn one-half of the amount of the within named draft, as per his letter of application. F. A. Sawyer, As-

sistant Secretary." The Solicitor, E. C. Banfield, after 13 days' deliberation, returned the remarkable decision that Sanborn was entitled to the money, as Hawley had done all the work. The following is this extraordinary

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.

SIE: The railroad companies named in the papers are embraced in the lief covered by the contract made by the Secretary of the Treasury with Mr. Sanborn; that Mr. Hauley appears to have acted in the matter at the instance of Mr. Sanborn and that the amount received was paid after presentation of the claim by Mr. Hauley. Under the circumstances, I see no reason to question the propriety of Mr. Sanborn's claim to his share of said amount, according to the provisions of his contract. I am, very respectfully.

Hon. Wm. A. Rhehardson, Secretary of the Treasury.

On Jan. 26, the sum of \$49,842 62; was paid into the Treasury, and a similar amount to John D. Sanborn.

Mr. Odeli's letter of Jan. 6, asking for a receipt of the money, was not answered until Jan. 15. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,

money, was not answered until Jan. 15.

In view of these facts, as shown by the report of the

Secretary of the Treasury, a TRIBUNE reporter called on Mr. Odell yesterday, and in reply to his inquiries that

Mr. Odell yesterday, and in reply to his inquiries that gentleman said:

I say positively, first of all, that the delay in settling with the Government arose from a dispute consequent upon discrepancies in decisions by successive Commissioners of Internal Revenue. Until the tax law relative to railroad companies terminated, this doubt was not removed. At that time, by negotiation with the Assessor of the XXXII do state of New-York, we settled all unpaid taxes according to what they and we recognize as in w. The money was paid directly to the Secretary of the Treasurer by me, the Treasurer of the Company. The check was indorsed by Mr. Richardson and acknowledged in his letter of Jan. 15. 4 sent the check on Jan. 6 and on the 12th, not receiving any reply. I telegraphed for an answer, but I was kept waiting nine days before I received the acknowledgment. Mr. Sanborn was never known to us in the transaction, either personally, by representative, or otherwise, and we are greatly surprised to learn that he has received one-hait the amount paid by us to the Government, and what was nonestly due to the Government, and what was honestly due to the Government. I think Sonborn is a great frand, but we have never had anything to do with him, no more than we have with the King of the Ashantees. and I think it a perfect outrage, and I say this emphatheally. It was well known to the assessors here that we had not paid the faxes, and they also knew the reason why. I tone The Thinene will flad out many other things, and anyhow let u endeavor to glop such outrages and swingles. Lastly, let me assure you that we had no idea that any portion of that money paid to the Secretary of the Treasury would go to other persons than to the Government itself.

LUCIEN HAWLEY'S TRIAL.

A motion made on Saturday to release from bail Lucien Hawley, jointly indicted with John D. San-born and Alfred Vanderwerken, on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government, was dealed vesterthat he will preside if the Circuit Judge be unable to

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

A DAY OF ROUTINE WORK IN BOTH HOUSES. BENATE ALBANY, March 10, 1874. The CHAIR presented resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York adverse to the proposed admendment to the Constitution for fouding the

canni debt. Mr Lowers called attention to an article in The Commercial Advertiser, and sent to the Clerk to be read a confession," in which, in Mr. Lowery's language, the editor of that paper "labeled himself a villain."

By Mr. ROOTH-Relative to the investigent of the funds of universities.

By Mr. Woop-To increase or diminish the capital stock of water commanies to extend their business.

Mr. LEDWITH asked to be excused from serving on a

ommittee of investigation into the affairs of the Knick erbocker Life Insurance Company, as he was a policy holder in that Company. He was excused, The PRESIDENT presented a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York relative to head money, fa voring the appointment of two Commissioners for the purpose of adjusting the claims of companies, having paid head money, and the issuing of bonds payable in

twenty years, with 6 per cent interest, for the payment

of such claims. Mr. ROBERTSON, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely on the bill to amend the Revised Statutes relative to the drawing of jurors. The report was

agreed to. Senator Gnoss, on behalf of Senator Booth, moved that Senate bill No. 20, altering the map or plan of the city of New-York, and for the improvement of certain streets, roads, avenues, and public parks therein, be made the special order for Wednesday morning at 11:30 o'clock. Carried.

The bill relative to the days to be observed as holidays in the presentation and payment of commercial paper was passed.

The bill to facilitate the reporting of the decisions of the Supreme Court was ordered to a third reading. On motion of Senator Woon, the act to enable the City and County of New-York to provide means (without including the same in the taxation of 1874), by the issue of bonds, for the payment to the State of the State tax for the year 1873, and to provide means for the pay ment of said bonds, was recommitted to the Committee

Mr. Con introduced a bill providing that the tenth acction of the act relative to pilots, passed April 16, 1847, as amended by the act of March 4, 1865, be further

SECTION 10. This act shall not be construed to apply cls through the Gate, and all foreign vessels under ster navigating the channel of Hell Gate who shall ne spoken, shall be subject to the pilotage fees as pro-yided for in Section 6, to the first pilot who tenders his

ASSEMBLY. The following bills were passed:
To incorporate the Maritime Association of New-York.

To incorporate the Maritime Association of New-York. To amend the charier of Port Richasond.

To incorporate the New-York Butter and Choose Association of New-York.

Amending the act relating to the Supreme Court and election of Judges of Common Pleas in the City and County of New-York. It authorizes the Governor to designate the Judges for helding General Sessions.

To amend the Manufacturing law so as to authorize the formation of companies to manufacture oil.

Providing regulations for the disposal of lands of which persons die seized.

To amend the charter of the Union League Club of the City of New-York, authorizing 14th hold more real estate.

estate.
Probibiting the enforcement of mortgages on canal-

boats while they are moving with a cargo.
To improve Fourti-st, in the City of Brooklyn.
To amend the act to equalize the State tax among the
several counties with reference to the expense of ap-Providing for paying damages to the salt companies

of Onondaga County.

To authorize the construction of a canal bridge at Austin-st., Buffalo.

To prevent the interruption or obstruction of the river in the front of the City of Youkers.

To provide in the City of Brooklyn an ambulance service for sick or injured persons. The following bills considered in Committee of the Whole were ordered to a third reading:

Increasing the capital stock of the Monticello and White Like Plank Road Company; to protect factory

THE CRISPINS' STRIKE

The strike of the Knights of St. Crispin does not appear to be successful, owing to a want of unanimity among the workmen. The strike being for a hortening of the hours of labor, is bitterly opposed by the majority of the hands who work by the piece, and to whom the reduction of time would be a serious loss So far the strike has been confined to the outters, and even of these more than two-thirds of the steady workingmen are opposed to it, and refuse to abide by the rules of the strikers. In answer to the inquiries of a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday, one of the cutters said that he would not neres to the terms of the strike, as the men who had begun it were not working boot and shoe makers, but idle men who hoped to make \$3 per day by acting las members of committees to visit shops and create dissension among the hands. None of the steady men, he said, desired a strike, and he believed it was got no as much in the interest of those whe were out of work as for the steady workers. None of the boot and shoe manufacturers appear to have any serious society about the strike, and all of their hands appeared to be at work yesterday upon the usual terms of 10 hours per day. One manufacturer said that if the Crispuss began to enforce any more arbitrary rules it would drive the trade entirely out of New-York, as even now it was with great difficulty that the manufacturers of this city could compete with those of other places. His firm had at one time a very large South American trade, worth at least \$40,000 per annum, but owing to the increase in the price of labor, &c. this trade has gone entirely to an Eastern market, where there is no trouble with Crispins. The manufacturers, as a body, appear determined to resist the reduction of hours, which plan they believe will be more disastrous to the men, taking the whole body into consideration, than to the wholesale dealers. the hands. None of the steady men, he said, desired

THE SOUTH OYSTER BAY MURDER.

The examination in the case of Thomas W. Jones, of South Oyster Bay, L. I., arrested on Monday on suspicion of being the murderer of his half-brother, Samuel J. Jones, was begun yesterday morning before Justice Successer, at Jamarea. The Court-room was densely crowded. The prisoner occupied a seat beside

his counsel, the Hon. Alexander Hagner I District Attorney Downing was represented by W. J. Youngs. The testimeny of Jacob S. Jackson Jones, the brother of the accused, occupied the entire session. He was made to repeat his former testimony, and was also examined very thoroughly in relation to his brother's hand-writing, and the anonymous letter. He said he was not acquainted with the writing of the prisoner, and knew nothing more about the anonymous note than has already been told. The examination will be continued to-day.

UNPAID ASSESSMENTS IN JERSZY CITY. The unpaid assessments in Jersey City are said to be in many cases very exorbitant and illegal Numerous cases having been taken into court and the assessments set aside, the property-owners formed a league and secured the appointment of a commission to examine the assessments and adjust them according to equity. This commission has thus far acted on twenty-five assessments, which show that the contractors who controlled the former City of Bergen paid very hargo prices for work done. The work was paid for in bonds and the liabilities of Bergen were assumed by Jersey City in 1870, when the act of consolidation went into effect. This forms a part of the present went into effect. This forms a part of the present bonded debt of Jersey City. The commission having the power to reduce these assessments has examined the work done and allowed a fair price, which fixes the liability of the property-holders. On 11 street improvements, in which the argregate assessments were 1881. 831.68, the commission has made a reduction of 2211. 536 48, or nearly one-third, which was found to be the amount overcharged. The most glaring swindle was the ease of the main sewer in Section "A," former City of Bergen, where the original assessment was \$306,487 fo, and the amount allowed as a fair price to be assessed on property benefited. \$288,217.01, leaving a balance for the city to pay of \$128,370.62.

A SAN FRANCISCO QUARREL.

A heated local dispute is raging in San Francisco over the alleged litegal action of the Treasurer of the city and county in depositing several hundred thousand dollars of the public funds in a bank. It is held by one party that the Treasurer is obliged by law to keep the money in the vaults of the City Treasury. The other party claim that the money may be transferred from the City to the State Treasury by means of certified checks. County Judge Stanly presented Mayor Ode and Treasurer Hubert to the Grand Jury for indictment making severe charges against them for maladministra-tion in office. On the 28th ult. a mass meeting, at which the course of the Mayor and Treasurer, the Auditor also disapproving the method of Judge Stanley. A San

the course of the Mayor and Treaster, the Admic A San disapproving the method of Judge Stanley. A San Francisco dispatch, dated March 6, says:

A mass meeting held at Platt's Hall to-night to sustain the action of County Judge Stanly in his late charge to the Grand Jury against Mayor Oils and County Treasurer Hubert of this city, for alleased breach of that portion of the Councidation act (the city charter) relating to the custody and disbursement of public funds, was largely attended. Judge S. C. Hastings addressed the meeting at some length in relation to the necessity of upholding that part of the Cousoldation act governing the collection, management, custody, and disbursement of the public funds. He urged that no discretion in the matter was permitted by the law, and none should be allowed to any efficial, no matter low high his station or houset his motives. The Hont. S. Soulc also expressed the same sentiment. Henry E. Highton then proceeded at length to lay the case before the meeting, commencing by asking if the law had been broken or not. He proceeded to show in detail that such had been the case, and that, all argument to the contrary not with standing, the money in question was not deposited in the Treasury, and did belong to the city. The certified certificates represented money due to the city and county, and not to the State. As no separation had at that time been made, no special deposit find taken place. Therefore the certificate of deposited had taken place. Therefore the certificate of deposited had the money owed the Tax Collector the sum of money named, and had the bank failed the city would have certainly jost the money. est the money.

DEPARTURE OF FOREIGN MAILS.

WRUNESDA), Manch 11.

Malls for Europe vis Queenstown and Liverpool, per the stranghts Abvesinia, store at 8100 a.m. A Seminanciarar Mail is closed at the Post-Office at 9:40 a.m. bicanship sails at 10:30 a.m., from Cunard Boca, Jarrey Gdy.

For German Mail, direct, via Brennen, by the steamship Graf Bicanarch, mails close at 11:30 a.m. A rapplementary Mail is closed at the Post-Office at 11:00 p.m. Steamship sails at 2 p.m., from foot of Third-st., Holloken.

office at hid p. m. Steamship sails at 2 p. m., from foot of Third-st., Hobber.

THURSDAY, Marcut 12.

No Thursday European Mall this week, the Sileals, of the Hambarg American Jone, basing out back, owing to damage by the storm.

Halls for Hayam, direct, by the steamship City of New York, close at 2 p. m. A Supplementary Mail is closed at the Post-Office at 2:40 p. m. Steamship axis at 3 p. m. from Pier No. 3 N. R.

**Printal American Jones Printal American American

Ome at 1730 p. m. Secandary sains at 2 p.m. from the foot of Third-st. Hobotics.

A Discottierman and Preserve closes Mail is sent by this line.

A Discottierman and Maxico, nor scenaring City of Mexico, close at 2 p. m. A Samplementary Mail is closed at the Foot-Office at 2:40 p. m. Steamble sails at 3 p. m. from Pier No. 3 N. S.

Mails for Kingston, Janusies, Frankins, Aspirvali, the Central American and South Fairlier ports, etc., per the steamble Heavy Channey, cases at 2 m. m. A Supplementary Mail is nessed at the Post-Office at 1:2 M. Sicanosin and South at 2 p. m., from Firer No. 43, N. S.

Mails for Roy West on the steamship City of San Antonio, close at 2 p. m. Steamship sails at 3 p. m., from Pier No. 20 ft. R.

All Mails close at 11 o clock a. m. The ivast-Office is open from 9 s. o. to 11 a. m.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

PROM LIVERPOOL—In attention Spain, March 10.—G. Vanden hoff, G. Vanden Hoff, D. Stefern, Schmick, U. H. Schoenlin, J. Lever, A. Steffor, M. Clark, A. B. Herrier, Mrs. A. Jorden, Miss L. D.—Mr. and Mrs. L. Wirz, D. O'Sher, A. Becen, F. A. Clouter, C. M. Heep, J. A. Trennell, T. R. Armsteng, A. H. Thorndike, F. L. Hill, J. S. Photer, B. J. Bart.

PROJ. LIVERICO L.—Is steamble City of Baltimore, March 10.—G. H. Lameon, Win, Pairbain, J. A. McCellan, A. P. Baldwin, Thor.

G. H. Lameon, Win, Pairbain, J. A. McCellan, A. P. Baldwin, Thor. chter W. A. Murray, M. Jain Allison and wife. Geo. Gunnert, Miss C. Grunb, W. K. Mills, J. Holmer, R.v. W. Johnson, Mr. Haliss, J. G. McIlwraith, Miss F. Heath.

MINIATURE ALMANAC. 5:03 | Moon rises 1:36

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Steamship Morro Castie, Morion, Ravana, Wm. P. Clyde & Co. Steamship Abyssinia (Br.), Haines, Liverpool via Queenstown, C. G. Steamship Anglia (Br.), Small, Gliagow, Henderson Brothers, Swamship Haly (Br.), Thompson, Liverpool via Queenstown, P. W. Steamship Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Perris &

Steamship Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, S. C., Marray, Pert. Co.
Steamship Neptune, Berry, Boston, H. F. Dimock.
Steamship Vindicator, Martin, Baltimore, Lorellard Steamship Co.
Steamship Bernard, Pontel, City Fount, Bowth & Co.
Barar Ann, Persech. Cork for order, Shooved & Co.
Bark Ann, Persech. Cork for order, Shooved & Co.
Bark Thos. Brooks, Waugh, Sh. Jago de (Joh. Waydell & Co.
Brig A. M. Knight, Davis, Mainness, "Aguel & Co.
Brig Caracao (Br.), Fanikare, Unricao, Jos. Fonikas Sons.
Brix Vitese (Ger.), Buckare, Autwerp, J. W. Schnidd & Co.
Brig Daniel Trowindige, Rice, Barbadoes, D. Trowhridge & Co.
Brig Denne, Balthook, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.
Belly, W. H. Parr, Edwards, St. Augustine, Warren Ray.
Schr. B. H. Haaard, Berester, Georgeova, S. G., Beatler, Gild
sleeve & Co.
Schr. Carrie Roimes, Denning, Washington, Va. Brook & Sch. Carrie Roimes, Denning, Washington, Va. Brook & Co.

ieere & Co.
Schr. Carrie Holmen, Denning, Washington, Van Brant & Bro.
Schr. Carrie Holmen, Denning, Washington, Van Brant & Bro.
Schr. Mar Flower, Blagon, Fernandina, J. F. Whithery & Co.
Schr. Eline 1.8 mith Smith, Calbarien, Evrant, Ball & Co.
Schr. Elina A. Scribner, Church, Cardenas, Jax. W. Bleell & Co.
Schr. Elina A. Scribner, Church, Cardenas, Jax. W. Bleell & Co.
Schr. Geo. Clark, Bartiest, Fernandina, Warren Bay.
Schr. Nellie Cushing, Willingsie, Noulh Anntoy, P. I. Nevins & Son.
Bishr. Phobe, Medero, Palmooth, Jam. A. M. Belomon & Co.
Bishr. Phobe, Medero, Palmooth, Jam. A. M. Belomon & Co.

Bohr. Phobe, Medero, Valmouth, Jam., A. M. Selomon a. G.,
Steamship Spain (Br.), Grace, Liverpool Ped. 25, and Queenstown
20th, with miles and pass. to F. W. J. Hurst,
Scanniship Olivy of Salifumere (Br.), Ellison, Liverpool Ped. 26, and
Queenstown 27th, with miles and pass, to John G. Dale.
Steamship Magnolia, Lord, Savannah March 7, with miles, and pass.

Ow. H. Garmon.

Steamberg Stagests, Soil, Sarasas and f, site moter and search of W. H. Garrason.
Steambilp Crescont City, Cartis, Havans March 5, with moter and pass to Wis. P. Cipile & Co.
Steambilp Champion, Lockwood, Charleston March 7, with moter and pass to Jw. Quinterd & Gold Dominion Steambilp Co.
Steambilp Issae Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Peiut and Morfelk, with moter and pass to Jw. Quinterd & Gold Dominion Steambilp Co.
Bark E. H. Purington, Spear, Centuegos 18 days, with engan.
Bark Alphenes Marchall (of Digby, N. S.) Parker, Anisway 45 days, via 85. Thomas Feb. 25, in ballant.
Brig Louiss (of Prince Edward's Island), Clow, Mathema 11 days, with segar. Brig D. A. Small (of Provincetown), Beah, Richmond, Va., 6 days,

th coal. ichr. S. A. Paine (of Provincetown), Brown, Baracoa 11 days, with Schr. Lunet (of Caisis), Harris, Laguna 20 days, with mabogany, Schr. W. H. Jones, Sodell. Fernandias 9 days, with navef stores, Schr. T. W. H. Wate, Smith, Jacksonvilla 9 days, with lumber, Schr. Wa. Massek, Presenta, Virginia. Schr. Alie Burnham, Baxier, Penssonia 18 days, with lumber.

Stemahlps State of Viginia, for Glagow: Idaho, for Liverpe Morro Castle, for Havana; Kilen S. Terry, for Newberg, M. C.; Dominion, for Bleimond; ship Wylo, for Havana; bark H. D. Stoffer Havana; being Note Turrul, and Fluence, for Democracy, Gestry, for Clendugors, S. C. Shaw, for St. Johns P. R.; selves, for Confusion, P. Major, St. Charles, G. S. Havana; Dark H. D. Stoffer Cardenas; Louise P. Mallor, for Sk. Flieres; K. A. Serbe for Cardenas; Louise P. Mallor, for Savannah; Burdett Hant, Charleston; B. I. Heased, for Bull Creek, S. C. WIND—Sunces, a gale, W. N. W.; clondy.

MEMORANDA.

The ship Constantine, from London, before reported of the Lightship

(9th) has been blown off.

Bogrow, March 10.—Arrived, steamship Panther, from Philadelphia; sebra, Alice Merick, from Genevicas; Edish May, from Assa.
Four-mass Morsion, March 10.—Passed in for Baltimore barks Precarate, from Bressen; Samue D., from Brestel; schra, healthe Brechn, Neille Heath, from Cuba. Passed out hart Amason, for Rie Janaira; brigg O. C. Colson, for Santago; S. V. Shehai, for Osber H. Harton, and Mary C. Leighton, for Cardenas. Sailed, brig Adags (f) for Bern-York. fork.

CHARLESTON, March 10.—Attired, steamship Manhattas, from Newfork. Sailed, barts James Romy and Gua, for Liverpool.

Outside Sande Acan and Gus, for Liverpool.

Outside Sande Acan and Gus, for Liverpool.

Outside Sande Sande Acan and Line steamship Clir of Brissels, Leitch, from New Terk Feb. 28, for Liverpool, arrived here at 12:30 o'clock this afternoon.

Loudow, March 10.—Salled for the United States: Unders. Darkmonth Niphen, Siara O., Abraham Young, Sophies, Andrew Jackson, and Ladows. Arrived on from the United States on the 10th, Herbert C. Hall, Peganus, Centaur, Rjukan, Frederick Scalla, George Treet, Clydendale, Adolf, Prentiss Hobbs, and Pearl.

Peb. 20, of Bardsey Island, thip N-tons (Br.), from Liverpool fo enercy). Peb. 30, let. 49, long. 7, bark Hertha (Hor.), from Rotterdam for law Tork.
Feb. 3, let. 2 35, long. 30 50, bark Lizzie Wright (Br.), from Briefel.

ing., for New-Orleans. | New Mouse see Pifts Page |